

REMARKS

This Amendment is being filed in response to the Office Action mailed on March 9, 2010, which has been reviewed and carefully considered. Reconsideration and allowance of the present application in view of the amendments made above and the remarks to follow are respectfully requested.

Claims 1-5 and 8-22 are pending in the Application, where claim 21 has been currently added. Claims 1, 11 and 16 are independent.

In the Office Action, claims 1, 3, 8-10, 12, 14-19 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0079512 (Yamazaki) in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2001/0020939 (Ikeda). Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Yamazaki in view of Ikeda and U.S. Patent No. 5,610,629 (Baur). Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Yamazaki in view of Ikeda and U.S. Patent No. 6,429,857 (Masters). Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Yamazaki in view of Ikeda, Masters and Baur. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Yamazaki in view of Ikeda and

U.S. Patent No. 5,742,279 (Yamamoto). Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Yamazaki in view of Ikeda and U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0117735 (Breen). Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Yamazaki in view of Ikeda and WO 00/75766 (Macinnes). Applicants respectfully traverse and submit that claims 1-5 and 8-22 are patentable over Yamazaki, Ikeda, Baur, Masters, Yamamoto, Breen, and Macinnes for at least the following reasons.

Yamazaki is directed to an information device with a pen input function. Ikeda is directed to an electronic instrument which can reduce its power consumption. In rejecting claim 6, on page 4, second full paragraph of the Office Action, FIGs 35-38 of Ikeda are cited to allegedly show adapting "the visual information for display on the unobscured parts of the display which are unobscured by the one or more objects," as currently recited in independent claims 1 and 16.

It is respectfully submitted that FIGs 35-38 of Ikeda merely shows covering or blocking a portion of displayed information to result in displaying information different from the originally displayed information on unobscured parts of the display, such as

shown in FIGs 37A-37B. As shown in FIGs 36A-36B, information that are obscured are simply not shown, and what is shown is the information that are not obscured.

In particular, FIG 36B shows 7 words, and when the bottom 4 words are obscured as shown in FIG 36A, then only the remaining top 3 words remain visible. The visible top 3 words are not adapted or changed and any blockage of any information is not sensed. Rather, portion of the screen is merely blocked, and the visible top 3 words displayed on the small screen, shown in FIG 36A, look exactly the same as the ones displayed on the large screen shown in FIG 36B. Further, the pen of Yamazaki is used to provide inputs and no sensing of any blockage of any displayed information is disclosed in Yamazaki.

In stark contrast, the present invention as recited in independent claim 1, and similarly recited in independent claim 16 and claim 22, amongst other patentable elements recites (illustrative emphasis provided):

wherein the apparatus is configured to sense one or more objects when placed upon or positioned in proximity to the display and obscuring at least part of the visual information displayed on the display, and to adapt the visual information for display on unobscured parts of the display which are unobscured

by the one or more objects by moving the at least part of the visual information from obscured parts of the display to the unobscured parts of the display for displaying substantially all the visual information on the unobscured parts.

Yamazaki, Ikeda, and combination thereof do not even disclose or suggest sensing an object that obscures part of the displayed information, let alone disclosing or suggesting moving part of the visual information from obscured parts to the unobscured parts of the display for displaying substantially all the visual information on the unobscured parts is nowhere disclosed or suggested in Yamazaki, Ikeda, and combination thereof.

Rather, FIGs 37A-37B of Ikeda show blocking a portion of the display without sensing anything, and displaying different information on unobscured parts of the display, and FIGs 36A-36B show the same top 3 words without any change of these top 3 words (namely, ave, avenge, avenue). These top 3 words of ave, avenge, avenue are NOT adapted, but rather are displayed exactly the same way in both the small and large screen of FIGs 36A-36B. Stated differently, the 4 bottom words of 'aver, average, avernus, averse' are NOT adapted to be displayed on the small un-obscured part of the screen. Rather, these 4 bottom words are simply obscured and

not displayed at all. Sensing objects that obscure part of the displayed information, and adapting the very same visual information that are displayed when not obscured, so that substantially the very same visual information is displayed on the unobscured parts of the display when it is obscured, is nowhere disclosed or suggested in Yamazaki, Ikeda, and combination thereof.

Regarding the rejection of claim 11, as correctly noted on page 11, third full paragraph of the Office Action, Yamazaki and Ikeda do not disclose or suggest "the computer hardware being provided with a priority identifier for each of the features for determining which of the features to omit from presentation in the user interface in a situation where at least part of the display is obscured," as recited in independent claim 11. (Emphasis added) FIGs 2 and 4 of Breen are cited in an attempt to remedy the deficiencies in Yamazaki and Ikeda.

Breen is directed to a method and system for preparing and adapting text, images and video for delivery over a network, so that Internet content is displayed on different types of devices that can access the Internet. As shown in FIG 2 and described in paragraph [0037] of Breen, a "graphical designer can select an

image border area 36, a maximum image area 38, an optimum cropping area 40, and a maximum cropping area 42...[where the] maximum cropping area 42 is the smallest image that the graphical designer elects to be illustrated... The area inside the maximum cropping area 42 is protected; therefore the image within the maximum cropping area 42 cannot be cropped."

As shown in FIG 3 and described in paragraph [0042] of Breen, "if a limitation is exceeded, e.g., if the allowable image size exceeds the size of the maximum cropping area, the content negotiations would fail and an exception occurs at step 60."
(Emphasis added)

Similarly, as shown in FIG 4 and described in paragraph [0048] of Breen, "if a limitation is exceeded, e.g., if the allowable image size exceeds the size of the maximum cropping area, the content negotiations fail and an exception occurs at step 82."
(Emphasis added)

Further paragraph [0049] of Breen recites that:

When the content negotiation process is successful the original image file is transformed according to the result parameters from the content negotiation process and the optimized image (delivery context) is sent to the user device at step 84, e.g., as an HTTP Response. The result is an optimized image,

cropped, resized and adapted to the characteristics of the delivery context without compromising any limitations and according the characteristics of the metadata profile of the presentation context and the original image.

It is respectfully submitted that such a disclosure in Breen, e.g., the occurrence of an exception, and the display of an optimized image "according the characteristics of the metadata profile of the presentation context and the original image," does not disclose or suggest that "the computer hardware being provided with a priority identifier for each of the features for determining which of the features to omit from presentation in the user interface in a situation where at least part of the display is obscured," as recited in independent claim 11. (Emphasis added)

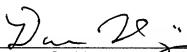
Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that independent claims 1, 11 and 16 are allowable, and allowance thereof is respectfully requested. In addition, it is respectfully submitted that claims 2-5, 8-10, 12-15 and 17-22 are also allowable at least based on their dependence from amended independent claims 1 and 16 as well as for the separately patentable elements contained in each of the claims. Accordingly, separate consideration of each of the dependent claims is respectfully requested.

For example, a "computer hardware is configured to perform a coarse scan using ambient illumination to identify positions of the one or more objects and to perform a fine scan, which is finer than the coarse scan, to identify details of the one or more objects using illumination generated by the display," as recited in claim 20, is nowhere disclosed or suggested in Yamazaki, Ikeda, Masters, Baur and combination thereof. Rather, Masters merely discloses to perform a first coarse scan and a second fine scan, and Baur discloses to produce signal in response to ambient light. Such a disclosure does not disclose or suggest when to use ambient light, namely, to use ambient light for the coarse scan and to use illumination generated by the display for the finer scan.

In addition, Applicants deny any statement, position or averment of the Examiner that is not specifically addressed by the foregoing argument and response. Any rejections and/or points of argument not addressed would appear to be moot in view of the presented remarks. However, the Applicants reserve the right to submit further arguments in support of the above stated position, should that become necessary. No arguments are waived and none of the Examiner's statements are conceded.

In view of the above, it is respectfully submitted that the present application is in condition for allowance, and a Notice of Allowance is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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